

SUC

On our account has Jove,
Indulgent, to all lands some succulent plant
Allotted, that poor helpless man might slack
His present thirst. *Philips.*
To SUCCU'RS. *v. n.* [*succumb*, Latin; *succumber*, French.]
To yield; to sink under any difficulty. Not in use, except
among the Scotch.
To their wills we must succumb,
Quocunque trabunt, 'tis our doom. *Hudibras.*
SUCCUSSION. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.] A trot.
They move two legs of one side together, which is totulation
or ambling, or lift one foot before and the cross foot be-
hind, which is *succussion* or trotting. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*
They rode, but authors do not say
Whether totulation or *succussion*. *Butler.*
SUCCUSSION. *n. f.* [*succussio*, Latin.]
1. The act of shaking.
When any of that ribble species were brought to the doctor,
and when he considered the spasms of the diaphragm, and all
the muscles of respiration, with the tremulous *succussion* of the
whole human body, he gave such patients over. *Mast. Scrib.*
2. [In physick.] Is such a shaking of the nervous parts as is pro-
duced by strong stimuli, like sternutories, friction, and the
like, which are commonly used in apopleckick affections.
Such. *pronoun.* [*sulleiks*, Gothic; *sulk*, Dutch; *ypile*, Saxon.]
1. Of that kind; of the like kind. With *as* before the thing
to which it relates, when the thing follows: as, *such* a power
as a king's; *such* a gift as a kingdom.
'Tis *such* another fitchew! marry, a perfume'd one. *Shaksf.*
Can we find *such* a one as this, in whom the spirit of God
is? *Gen. xli. 38.*
The works of the flesh are manifest, *such* are drunkenness,
revelings, and *such* like. *Gal. v. 21.*
You will not make this a general rule to debar *such* from
preaching of the Gospel as have thro' infirmity fallen. *Whitgift.*
Such another idol was Manah, worshipp'd between Mecca
and Medina, which was called a rock or stone. *Stillington.*
Such precepts as tend to make men good, singly considered,
may be distributed into *such* as enjoin piety towards God, or
such as require the good government of ourselves. *Tillotson.*
If my song be *such*,
That you will hear and credit me too much,
Attentive listen. *Dryden.*
Such are the cold Riphean race, and *such*
The savage Scythian. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*
As to be perfectly just is an attribute in the Divine Nature,
to be so to the utmost of our abilities is the glory of a man:
such an one, who has the publick administration, acts like the
representative of his Maker. *Addison.*
You love a verse, take *such* as I can send. *Pope.*
2. The same that. With *as*.
This was the state of the kingdom of Tunis at *such* time as
Barbarossa, with Solymans great fleet, landed in Africk. *Knoll.*
3. Comprised under the term premised.
That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'st *such*, owe to thyself. *Milton.*
To assert that God looked upon Adams fall as a sin, and
punished it as *such*, when, without any antecedent sin, he
withdrew that actual grace, upon which it was impossible for
him not to fall, highly reproaches the essential equity of the
Divine Nature. *South.*
No promise can oblige a prince so much,
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*. *Dryden.*
4. A manner of expressing a particular person or thing.
I saw him yesterday *such*. *Shaksf. Hamlet.*
With *such* and *such*.
If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums, as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh. *Shak. Merch. of Venice.*
I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* place. *1 Sam.*
Scarce this word death from sorrow did proceed,
When in ruff'd one, and tells him *such* a knight
Is new arriv'd. *Daniel's Civil War.*
Himself overtook a party of the army, consisting of three
thousand horse and foot, with a train of artillery, which he left
at *such* a place, within three hours march of Berwick. *Clarend.*
The same sovereign authority may enact a law, command-
ing *such* or *such* an action to-day, and a quite contrary law for-
bidding the same to-morrow. *South's Sermons.*
Those artists who propose only the imitation of *such* or *such*
a particular person, without election of those ideas before-
mentioned, have often been reproached for that omission.
Dryden's *Duressay.*
To SUCK. *v. a.* [*sucan*, Saxon; *suges, succum*, Latin; *succer*,
French.]
1. To draw by making a rarefaction of the air.
2. To draw in with the mouth.
The cup of astonishment thou shalt drink, and suck it out.
Ezek. xxiii. 34.

SUC

We'll hand in hand to the dark mansions go,
Where, *sucking* in each other's latest breath,
We may transfuse our souls. *Dryden.*
Still the drew
The sweets from ev'ry flow'r, and *suck'd* the dew. *Dryden.*
Transh'd as o'er Callatia's streams he hung,
He *suck'd* new poisons with his triple tongue. *Pope's Statian.*
3. To draw the teat of a female.
Desire, the more he *suck'd*, more fought the breast,
Like dropfy folk still drink to be a-thirst.
A bitch will nurse young foxes in place of her puppies, if
you can get them once to *suck* her so long that her milk may
go through them. *Sidney.*
Did a child *suck* every day a new nurse, it would be no
more affrighted with the change of faces at six months old than
at sixty. *Locke.*
4. To draw with the milk.
Thy valiantness was mine, thou *suck'd'st* it from me;
But own thy pride thyself. *Shaksf. Coriolanus.*
5. To empty by sucking.
A fox lay with whole swarms of flies *sucking* and galling of
him. *L'Estrange.*
Bees on tops of lilies feed,
And creep within their bells to *suck* the balmy feed. *Dryden.*
6. To draw or drain.
I can *suck* melancholy out of a fong, as a weasel *sucks*
eggs. *Shakspeare.*
Pumping hath tir'd our men;
Seas into seas trown, we *suck* in again. *Dante.*
A cubical vessel of brass is filled an inch and a half in half
an hour; but because it *sucks* up nothing as the earth doth,
take an inch for half an hour's rain. *Barrow.*
Old ocean, *suck'd* through the porous globe,
Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed. *Thomson.*
To SUCK. *v. n.*
1. To draw by rarefying the air.
Continual repairs, the least defects in *sucking* pumps are con-
stantly requiring. *Mortimer's History.*
2. To draw the breast.
Such as are nourished with milk find the paps, and *suck* at
them; whereas none of those that are not designed for that
nourishment ever offer to *suck*. *Ray on the Creation.*
I would
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear,
To win thee, lady. *Shaksf. Merchant of Venice.*
Why did the knees prevent me? or why the breasts that
I should *suck*? *Job iii. 12.*
A nursing father beareth with the *sucking* child. *Nam. xi.*
3. To draw; imbibe.
The crown had *sucked* too hard, and now being full, was
like to draw less. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*
All the under passions,
As waters are by whirl-pools *suck'd* and drawn.
Were quite devoured in the vast gulph of empire. *Dryden.*
SUCK. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. The act of sucking.
I hoped, from the defect of the quick-silver in the tube,
upon the first *suck*, that I should be able to give a nearer
guess at the proportion of force betwixt the pressure of the air
and the gravity of quick-silver. *Boyle.*
2. Milk given by females.
They draw with their *suck* the disposition of their nipples.
Spenser.
I have given *suck* and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that milks me. *Shakspeare.*
Those first unpolish'd matrons
Gave *suck* to infants of giantick mold. *Dryden.*
It would be inconvenient for birds to give *suck*. *Ray.*
SU'CKER. *n. f.* [*succer*, French; from *suck*.]
1. Any thing that draws.
2. The embolus of a pump.
Oil must be poured into the cylinder that the *sucker* may
slip up and down in it more smoothly.
The ascent of waters is by *suckers* or forceers, or something
equivalent thereunto. *Hilken's Dissertation.*
3. A round piece of leather, laid wet on a stone, and drawn
up in the middle, rarifies the air within, which pressing upon
its edges, holds it down to the stone.
One of the round leathers wherewith boys play, called
suckers, not above an inch and half diameter, being well soak-
ed in water, will stick and pluck a stone of twelve pounds up
from the ground. *Greaves's Exercitius.*
4. A pipe through which any thing is sucked.
Mariners use the pump,
So they, but cheerful, unsatiate, still move *suckers*. *Philips.*
The draining *sucker*.
5. A young twig shooting from the flock. This word was pro-
bably originally *suck*, [*suculus*, Latin.]
The cutting away of *suckers* at the root and body, both
make trees grow high. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUD

Out of this old root a *sucker* may spring, that with a little
shelter and good seasons, may prove a mighty tree. *Ray.*
SU'CKER. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A sweet meat.
Nature's confectioner, the bee,
Whole *suckers* are moist alchimy;
The still of his refining mold,
Mintiz the garden into gold. *Cresswell.*
SU'CKER. *n. f.* [*suck* and *bottle*.] A bottle which to
children supplies the want of a pap.
He that will say, children join these general abstract specu-
lations with their *sucking* bottles, has more zeal for his opinion,
but less sincerity. *Locke.*
To SECKLE. *v. a.* [from *suck*.] To nurse at the breast.
The breast of Hecuba,
When the did *suckle* Hector, look'd not lovelier. *Shakspeare.*
She nurses me up and *suckles* me. *L'Estrange.*
Two thriving calves the *suckles* twice a-day. *Dryden.*
The Roman soldiers bare on their helmets the first history
of Romulus, who was begot by the god of war, and *suckled*
by a wolf. *Addison on Italy.*
SU'CKER. *n. f.* [from *suck*.] A young creature yet fed by the
pap.
I provide a *suckling*,
That ne'er had nourishment but from the teat. *Dryden.*
Young animals participate of the nature of their tender
aliment, as *sucklings* of milk. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*
SU'CKER. *n. f.* [from *suck*; *succum*, Fr.] The act of sucking.
Sounds exterior and interior may be made by *sucking*, as
by emission of the breath. *Bacon.*
Though the valve were not above an inch and a half in dia-
meter, yet the weight kept up by *suckling*, or supported by the
air, and what was cast out of it weigh'd about ten pounds. *Boyle.*
Cornelius regulated the *suckling* of his child. *Arbuthnot.*
SUDA'TION. *n. f.* [*sudor*, Latin.] sweat.
SU'DATORY. *n. f.* [*sudor*, Latin.] Hot house; sweating bath.
SU'DDEN. *adj.* [*soudain*, French; *soeben*, Saxon.]
1. Happening without previous notice; coming without the
common preparatives; coming unexpectedly.
We have not yet set down this day of triumph;
To-morrow, in my judgment, is too *sudden*. *Shakspeare.*
There was never any thing so *sudden* but Caesar's tirafoni-
cal brag, of I came, saw and overcame. *Shakspeare.*
Herbs *sudden* flower'd,
Opening their various colours. *Milton.*
2. Hasty; violent; rash; passionate; precipitate. Not in use.
I grant him
Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin. *Shakspeare.*
SU'DDEN. *n. f.*
1. Any unexpected occurrence; surprize. Not in use.
Parents should mark the witty excuses of their children at
sudden and surprisals, rather than pangs them. *Hutton.*
2. One of a SU'DDEN, or open a *Sudden*. Sooner than was ex-
pected; without the natural or commonly accustomed prepara-
tives.
Following the flyers at the very heels,
With them he enters, who upon the *sudden* *claps* to their gates. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*
How art thou lost, how on a *sudden* lost? *Milton.*
They keep their patients so warm as almost to stifle them,
and all on a *sudden* the cold regimen is in vogue. *Euler.*
When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude
and faucy of a *sudden*, and beyond your usual behaviour. *Swift.*
SU'DDENLY. *adv.* [from *sudden*.] In an unexpected manner;
without preparation; hastily.
You shall find three of your Argosies
Are richly come to harbour *sudden*. *Shakspeare.*
If thou can't accuse,
Do it without invention *suddenly*. *Shaksf. Henry VI.*
If elision of the air made the sound, the touch of the ball or
string could not extinguish so *suddenly* that motion. *Leaen.*
To the pale foes they *suddenly* draw near,
And fummon them to unexpected fight. *Dryden.*
She struck the warlike spear into the ground,
Which sprouting leaves did *suddenly* enshroud,
And peaceful olives shaded as they rose. *Dryden.*
SU'DDENNESS. *n. f.* [from *sudden*.] State of being sudden; un-
expected preference; manner of coming or happening unex-
pectedly.
All in the open hall amazed stood,
At *suddenness* of that unwary sight,
And wonder'd at his breathless hasty mood. *Fairy Queen.*
He speedily run forward, counting his *suddenness* his most
advantage that he might overtake the English. *Spenser.*
The rage of people is like that of the sea, which once
breaking bounds, overwhelms a country with that *suddenness* and
violence as leaves no hopes of flying. *Fenicle.*
SU'DRIFICK. [*sudorifick*, Fr. *sudor* and *ficus*, Latin.] Pro-
voking or causing sweat.
Physicians may do well when they provoke sweat in bed by
bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water. *Bacon.*

SUF

Exhaling the most liquid parts of the blood by *sudorifick* or
watery evaporations brings it into a morbid state. *Arbuthnot.*
SUDORIFICK. *n. f.* A medicine promoting sweat.
As to *sudorificks*, consider that the liquid which goes off by
sweat is often the most subtle part of the blood. *Arbuthnot.*
SU'DOROUS. *adj.* [from *sudor*, Latin.] Consisting of sweat.
Beside the strigments and *sudoreus* adhesions from mens
hands, nothing proceedeth from gold in the usual decoction
thereof. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
SUDS. *n. f.* [from *sudor*, to sweat; whence *soeben*, Saxon.]
1. A lixivium of soap and water.
2. To be in the SUDS. A familiar phrase for being in any difficulty.
To SUE. *v. a.* [*suaire*, French.]
1. To prosecute by law.
If any *sue* thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him
have thy cloke also. *Mat. v. 40.*
2. To gain by legal procedure.
Nor was our blessed Saviour only our propitiation to die
for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding
with his Father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing*
out a pardon for them in the court of heaven. *Calamy.*
To SUE. *v. n.* To beg; to entreat; to petition.
Full little knowest thou that hast not try'd,
What hell it is in *suing* long to bide. *Shubert's Tale.*
If me thou deign to serve and *sue*,
At thy command to all these mountains be. *Spenser.*
When maidens *sue*,
Men give like gods. *Shakspeare.*
We were not born to *sue* but command. *Shakspeare.*
Ambassadors came unto him as far as the mouth of the Eu-
phrates, *suing* unto him for peace. *Knolles.*
For this, this only favour let me *sue*,
Refuse it not; but let my body have
The last retreat of human kind, a grave. *Dryden's Alonzo.*
Despite not then, that in our hands bear we
These holy boughs, and *sue* with words of pray'r. *Dryden.*
I will never be too late,
To *sue* for chains, and own a conqueror. *Addison's Cato.*
The fair Egyptian
Court'd with freedom now the beauteous slave,
Now faltering *sue*, and threatening now did rave. *Blackm.*
By adverse destiny constrain'd to *sue*
For counsel and redress, he *sues* to you. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SU'ET. *n. f.* [*suet*, an old French word, according to Skinner.]
A hard fat, particularly that about the kidneys.
The steatoma being *suet*, yields not to scaroticks. *Wism.*
SU'ET. *adj.* [from *suet*.] Consisting of *suet*; resembling *suet*.
If the matter forming a wen, resembles fat or a *suet* sub-
stance, it is called steatoma. *Sharp's Surgery.*
To SU'FFER. *v. a.* [*suffero*, Latin; *souffrir*, French.]
1. To bear; to undergo; to feel with sense of pain.
A man of great wrath shall *suffer* punishment. *Prov. xix.*
A woman *suffered* many things of physicians, and spent all
she had. *Mark v. 26.*
Obedience impos'd,
On penalty of death, and *suffering* death. *Milton.*
2. To endure; to support; not to sink under.
Our spirit and strength entire
Strongly to *suffer* and support our pains. *Milton.*
3. To allow; to permit; not to hinder.
He wonder'd that your Lordship
Would *suffer* him to spend his youth at home. *Shakspeare.*
Oft have I seen a hot o'erweening cur,
Run back and bite, because he was withheld:
Who being *suffered*, with the bear's fell paw,
Hath clapt his tail betwixt his legs and cry'd. *Shakspeare.*
My duty cannot *suffer*
T' obey in all your daughter's hard commands. *Shakspeare.*
Rebuke thy neighbour, and not *suffer* sin upon him. *Lev.*
I *suffer* them to enter and possess.
He that will *suffer* himself to be informed by observation,
will find few signs of a soul accustomed to much thinking in a
new born child. *Locke.*
4. To pass through; to be affected by.
The air now must *suffer* change. *Milton.*
To SU'FFER. *v. n.*
1. To undergo pain or inconvenience.
My breast I arm to overcome by *suffering*. *Milton.*
Prudence and good breeding are in all situations necessary;
and most young men *suffer* in the want of them. *Locke.*
2. To undergo punishment.
The father was first condemn'd to *suffer* upon a day ap-
pointed, and the son afterwards the day following. *Clarendon.*
He thus
Was forc'd to *suffer* for himself and us!
Heir to his father's sorrows with his crown. *Dryden.*
3. To be injured.
Publick business *suffers* by private infirmities, and king-
doms fall into weaknesses by the diseases or decays of those that
manage them. *Temple.*
SU'FFERABLE. *adj.* [from *suffer*.] Tolerable; such as may be
endured.